

# The China Mail.

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號十三月四年六十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1886.

日七廿月三年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL,  
LONDON:—F. Aigab, 11 & 12, Clement's  
Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE  
STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON  
& GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES  
HINDY & CO., 37, Watbrook, E. C. SAMUEL  
DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—AMERI PRINCE  
Co. 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park  
Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Mc-  
bournie and Sykes.

SAN FRANCISCO AND American Ports  
generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-  
cisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAVILE &  
Co., Square, Singapore. C. HILLENZEN  
& Co., Manila.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE  
APOTHECARY'S CO., Colombo.

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000

PAID-UP.....\$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,  
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit,  
buys and sells Bills of Exchange,  
issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for  
Collection, and transacts Banking and  
Agency Business generally on terms to be  
had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL  
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the  
Balances of such Claims, purchased

1.—An immediate Payment in Cash of

not less than 90 % for the whole  
Claim.

2.—At 100 %, Payment being made in

Fully paid Scrip of the Corporation's

3 1/2 per cent. Perpetual Debenture  
Stock, carrying interest from date of

Issue, and exchangeable for Stock  
Warrants of \$100 with Half-Yearly  
Interest Coupons attached, on the  
Scrip being made up to any even  
multiple of \$100.

HOLDERS OF THIS STOCK incur no liability  
whatever.

H. A. HERBERT,  
Manager,  
Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, April 27, 1886. 833

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,400,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000  
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-  
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COUPON OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. M. GIBSON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—M. GIBSON, Esq.

O. D. BORTON, Esq. H. M. HUNTING-  
TON, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. H. W. KERSEY,  
Esq.

A. P. MCLEWEN, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. H. F. D. SASSOON

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JAHNOV, Esq.  
MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. W. GARNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County  
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate  
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 27, 1886. 402

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG  
SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will  
be conducted by the Hongkong and  
Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their  
premises in Hongkong. Business hours  
on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10  
to 1.

2.—Depositors are requested to apply to  
the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
admitting their Claims, in order that  
the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
paid.

3.—Depositors are requested to apply to  
the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
admitting their Claims, in order that  
the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
admitting their Claims, in order that  
the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
admitting their Claims, in order that  
the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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6.—Depositors are requested to apply to  
the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
admitting their Claims, in order that  
the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
admitting their Claims, in order that  
the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
admitting their Claims, in order that  
the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
admitting their Claims, in order that  
the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
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the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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15.—Depositors are requested to apply to  
the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
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the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the payment of the 3rd Dividend may be  
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the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
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paid.

49.—Depositors are requested to apply to  
the Bank for their Dividends, and to produce  
the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator,  
admit

## For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE  
THE FOLLOWING  
STORES.

YORK HAMS.  
ROLL BUTTER.  
TOPCAN BUTTER.  
FRENCH BUTTER.  
EFF'S COCOA.  
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.  
PICNIC TONGUES.  
MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.  
RAISINS AND CURRANTS.  
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

SAVORY & MOORE'S New Infant FOOD.  
BARNES & CO.'S JAMS.  
POTTED MEATS.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS.  
SWISS MILK.

BORDEN'S  
CONDENSED MILK.  
COOKING STOVES.

KEROSENE LAMPS.  
WINES, &c.

GILBERT'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts.  
SACCOONE'S MANZANILLA.  
SACCOONE'S Old Invalid PORT.  
Old Bourbon WHISKY.

BURKE'S Old Irish WHISKY.  
Royal Glendee WHISKY.  
MARSALA.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT  
of  
OILMAN'S STORES  
at the  
Lowest Possible Prices  
FOR O.A.S.H.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.  
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

FOR SALE  
500 BARRELS CEMENT, from TUNNEL  
PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, West  
Thurrock.  
In Lots to suit Purchasers.  
Apply to  
G. RAYNAL,  
1, Stanley Street.  
Hongkong, April 2, 1886. 671

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & CO.  
CHAMPAIGNE.  
Quarts.....\$20 per Case of 1 doz.  
Pints.....\$21 " " 2 "  
Dobes Frères & De Geron & Co.'s  
BORDEAUX CLARETS AND  
WHITE WINES.  
Bartler's Celebrated 'Barley Bree'  
WHISKY, \$7 1/2 per Case of 1 doz.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

Notices to Consignees.  
UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Oxfordshire*, Captain  
J. JONES, having arrived from the  
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the  
Undersigned for countersignature, and to  
take immediate delivery of their Goods  
from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge of the  
Steamer will be at once landed and stored  
at Consignees' risk and expense, and no  
Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to  
JAPAN, unless notice to the contrary be  
given before NOON To-DAY, the 27th Instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be  
present to the Undersigned on or before  
the 6th Proximo, or they will not be  
recognised.

RUSSELL & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1886. 839

## UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Lord of the Isles*, Captain  
FEGATE, having arrived from the  
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the  
Undersigned for countersignature, and to  
take immediate delivery of their Goods  
from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge of the  
Steamer will be at once landed and stored  
at Consignees' risk and expense, and no  
Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to  
JAPAN, unless notice to the contrary be  
given before NOON To-DAY, the 27th Inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be  
present to the Undersigned on or before  
the 6th May, or they will not be  
recognised.

RUSSELL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, April 27, 1886. 845

## Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship *Japan* having arrived  
from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned  
for countersignature, and to take immediate  
delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at  
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be  
effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that all  
Claims must be made immediately, and none  
will be entertained after the 3rd Proximo.

DAVID SASSOUN, SONS & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, April 27, 1886. 846

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for  
any Debt contracted by the Officers or  
Crew of the following Vessels, during  
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALICE ROWE, Hawaiian brig, Captain J.  
Phillips—Captain.

ELLEN A. READ, British ship, Capt. N.  
H. Hatfield—Order.

FRED. P. LITCHFIELD, American barque,  
Capt. Samuel Bartlett—Order.

INVINCIBLE, American ship, Captain Jas.  
Phariss Skewes—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

ST. DAVID, American ship, Captain W.  
Wallace Frost—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

SUEZ, British steamer, Captain Dodd—  
Gibb, Livingston & Co.

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INVINCIBLE, American ship, Captain Jas.  
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SUEZ

## THE CHINA MAIL.

The pleasant weather and the change of general interest. Dr W. A. Henderson's report on Choofoo, the pretty summer holiday resort of the residents of the Model Settlement, shows that the health of the port is extremely good, the mortality among visitors and residents only consisting of three cases. The maximum temperature in June was 75°, in July 77°, in August 82° and September 75°. The health of Foochow, on the other hand, was unusually bad, malarial fevers and other climatic affections being markedly prevalent. Dr T. Reunie, who compiled the report, thinks the marked changes in the temperature which characterised the summer must have had some influence in determining the amount of sickness. Buri-buri, a disease well known in the Straits and Netherlands, would also seem to have made its appearance for the first time during the year; 30 soldiers, 29 of whom had come overland from Honan the previous Autumn, being admitted into the Foochow Hospital suffering from the disease. Dr B. S. Ringer opens his report on Amoy by saying that 'the half year just terminated has been one of the most unhealthy periods noted for many years past.' Ichang, like Choofoo, enjoyed the best of health, and Dr Henry says 'that as a residence Ichang seems to be one of the healthy ports, especially as regards the immunity of foreigners from malarial disease.' Dr Lowry's report on Fakhoi contains nothing worthy of note, except perhaps that during the year there were two births among the foreign population, the first since the opening of the port. Dr Jamieson's report on Shanghai is fairly lengthy, but it is chiefly taken up by the consideration of several cases of cholera which occurred on board the French gunboat Aspic in August. Incidentally he refers to the cases which occurred on board the U.S. corvette Osprey, and rejects the suggestion that was made at the time that the coal from the Takashima mines, where the cholera raged badly for a time, was the vehicle of contagion, pointing out that none of the firemen were attacked and that the Trenton sailed at Nagasaki after the Osprey and no cases of cholera resulted. Dr Allen's report on Seoul is extremely interesting and valuable. Some of the most interesting parts we may reproduce.

The U. S. corvette Alert, Commander Barclay, from Hongkong, arrived at Yokohama on the 20th instant. The American corvette Omaha, Captain T. O. Solfridze, arrived at the same port from Shanghai on the 21st instant.

The Japan Mail was requested to insert the following challenge:—'I now take the advantage of this opportunity, as there are four American men-of-war in this harbour, and hereby challenge any of the crews of these ships to compete with me in a race of 100 yards, as there are a great many men declaring themselves champion sprinter of the United States Navy on this station. I will allow D. S. Milliken or A. Jones of the Trenton, 2 yards; or Denis Galvin of the Osprey, 3 yards. To show I mean business I have already posted a forfeit of ten dollars with Carl Milch, of the Trenton. I hope this will meet with the approval of some of the above-named men.—FRED. SORRENSON, U. S. S. Osprey.'

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The members of the Legislative Council met this afternoon. There were present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (W. H. March); President; His Honour Sir George Phillipps, Chief Justice; Hon. F. Stewart, Acting Colonial Secretary; Hon. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Attorney General; Hon. A. Lister, Colonial Treasurer; Hon. J. M. Price, Surveyor General; Hon. P. Ryrie; Hon. W. Kewick; Hon. Wong Shing.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## THE HARBOUR REGULATIONS ORDINANCE, 1886.

The Acting Attorney General moved the first reading of the Harbour Regulations Ordinance 1886.

## THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

## THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney General—I beg to move the second reading of a Bill entitled 'The Opium Ordinance, 1886.' In doing so I wish first of all to state that I intend to withdraw sections 3 and 4. They were introduced altogether under a misapprehension. It was never the intention of the Government to introduce such sections and it was altogether through a misapprehension that I introduced them into the draft. I am altogether responsible for them. They were not submitted to the Executive Council until they were in draft. It was through a misapprehension that I inserted them, and I repeat there never was any intention of introducing them. I shall therefore expunge these two articles and the Bill then reduces itself to a very small compass. Section 5 gives to the excise officer the powers of an inspector of Police to visit and examine junks for the seizure of opium. It has been discovered that a certain number of junks have taken on board opium, gone outside, boiled it and then come on with it to the different stations, thus causing a great loss to the opium farmer. It was thought desirable that the officers of the opium farmer should have the power vested in the inspectors of Police of searching the junks. A great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of a magistrate on Saturday or Sunday for granting warrants. It has therefore been proposed to extend the provision and to give justices of the peace the power to issue search warrants. Section 7 states that all the acts authorised to be done by this ordinance may be done on Sunday as well as on other days. I beg, while very much regretting the misapprehension I was in, to move the second reading of the Bill entitled 'The Opium Ordinance.'

We have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the 'Medical Reports for the half-year ended 30th September 1885,' issued bi-annually by the Inspectorate General of Customs. The Reports are on the health of Choofoo, Amoy, Ichang, Pekhoi, Shangha, Foochow and Seoul (Cores), and an appendix in the shape of an anatomical investigation by Dr A. Lawrence, of St. Petersburg, on the force and mode of action of the muscles which produce 'Bearing Down.' With the exception of the report on Seoul by Dr H. M. Allen, the reports are very brief and contain little of

The Colonial Secretary seconded. His Excellency—Is it necessary to maintain paragraph 2?

The Acting Attorney General—The paragraph will come out.

The Opium Ordinance as amended was then read a second time.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Acting Attorney General—I beg to move the second reading of a Bill entitled 'An Ordinance for preventing that sale or carriage on board Ship of Spirits or Encountered Liquor, and for making provisions for the prevention of the carriage of selling such Liquor, or of conveying the same on board.' The matter was first presented to the Governor by the Commodore and the Admiral as to the ill-effects of allowing spirits to be introduced on board men-of-war here, and as there was no local ordinance prohibiting it, it was thought advisable to introduce section 12 of Chapter 69 of 16 and 17 Vic, but on consideration I thought it was advisable to extend the provisions to all ships. I am sorry to any there have been cases of death, violent death, on board ship in which drink has played the larger if not the sole part; and, therefore, I think it would be very advisable when we are to have legislation applied to men-of-war that we should also extend to merchant ships the benefit which this ordinance will bring. I have therefore inserted in the ordinance that ship will mean any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels or any description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars, but shall not include Chinese junks or lorcas not propelled by steam. Section 3 makes it unlawful for any person to bring on board any spirituous or fermented liquor of any description without the previous consent of the Officer Commanding; and it shall be lawful for any officer in Her Majesty's Service, any master of any ship or warrant or petty officer of the navy or non-commissioned officer of marines with or without seamen or persons under his command to search any ship, and if any spirituous or fermented liquor be found on board such boat to seize the liquor which shall be forfeited to Her Majesty. And if any person shall bring any spirituous or fermented liquor on board any ship, without such previous consent as mentioned or shall approach or hover about for this purpose or for the purpose of giving or selling, without such previous consent, spirituous or fermented liquor to men in Her Majesty's Service or on board of any ship, every such shall, upon a summary conviction before a magistrate, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding \$100 for every such act of offence.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the motion.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the Bill had only been printed this morning, and that there should be more time given to consider it. It was certainly a strong measure to give power to search boats that did not appear in a ship.

His Excellency suggested that the second reading should stand over to next meeting of Council.

The Hon. Mr Ryrie said there had been legislation on this in the olden time.

The Chief Justice—There is some ordinance on the subject just now.

The Hon. Mr Ryrie—I have seen a boat cut in two, halved and cut up.

The Colonial Secretary—The case that gave rise to this was a case in which there was no consideration in money passed.

His Excellency—People were trying to take spirits on board a man-of-war, but they could not prove that any money was passed.

The Acting Attorney General—The case was then dismissed, and the matter was referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr Ackroyd—It is withdrawn till next session.

THE REFORMATORY AND SPIRIT LICENCE ORDINANCE.

His Excellency—I understand that the Attorney General does not intend to read the 'Reformatory and Spirit Licence' ordinance a second time.

The Acting Attorney General—Not in this session.

The Chief Justice—A bill of that sort has to be referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr Ackroyd—It is withdrawn till next session.

THE REFORMATORY AND SPIRIT LICENCE ORDINANCE.

The second reading of the 'Reformatory Schools Ordinance 1886,' and the motion for going into Committee on the 'Spirits Licence Ordinance 1886,' were adjourned till next session.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE.

The Council then went into Committee on the Peace Preservation Ordinance. Section 2, which required the special constables to be sworn in, was struck out for some reason explained by the Chief Justice and the Acting Attorney General but which our reporter could not hear. (In section 9 he brought up the Chief Justice asked if the Secretary of State approved of whipping being introduced as a punishment.

The Acting Attorney General replied by reading part of a despatch from the Secretary of State, stating: 'I approve of such an ordinance being introduced,' and said the provision for whipping was in the draft of the bill sent home. The word 'portion' which was used as a heading for part 3 was struck out, as it appeared that Lord Carnarvon had prohibited the use of the word, according to the Surveyor General, because though they had the power to remove criminals from this Colony they had no power to accompany them to their own country. The word 'banishment' which is used all through the section was substituted. These were all the amendments worth noting. The Acting Attorney General intimated that he would move the third reading of the bill at the next meeting.

THE STAMP ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Treasurer moved that the Council go into Committee on the Stamp Ordinance. The motion was carried. All the important differences between the old and the present measure were pointed out by the Colonial Treasurer in his speech of the 21st instant. In section 10, he pointed out that any Civil Court had now unlimited power to order any document to be stamped after execution, whereas it had been limited before, and the power of the Collector is limited. With regard to subsection 3 of section 10, which requires that bills of exchange be stamped on the day of execution, the Chief Justice said his attention had been drawn to the fact that there might be some difficulty in complying with this provision. Bills of exchange were sometimes drawn after the stamp office was closed, sometimes on Saturday afternoon, and sometimes on Sunday, and if they were not stamped on the same day the makers of them were liable to have to pay the penalty. The Colonial Treasurer protested that in such instances the penalty was never charged; it was only imposed in cases where there was a clear intention to defraud, such a resemblance as might reasonably be suspected to form an intention to avoid the ordinance. In many instances they had often opened the office to allow them to be stamped. Documents could always be stamped after execution, but he did not think it would do to allow bills of exchange and promissory notes to be stamped afterwards. The Chief Justice suggested that the section might be altered so as to allow them to be stamped within a

reasonable time, say 24 hours. The Colonial Treasurer was not prepared to say what the practical effect of such an alteration would be as he had no experience, but it struck him if this were allowed that persons might come at any time to get these bills and notes stamped. It was only by insisting on them being stamped before execution that the law could be carried out at all. He suggested that if people found any difficulty in this respect they might buy stamped paper from the stations as they did at home.

Hon. Mr Kewick and Hon. Mr Ryrie were also present.

The Opium Ordinance as amended was then read a second time.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Acting Attorney General—I beg to move the second reading of a Bill entitled 'An Ordinance for preventing that sale or carriage on board Ship of Spirits or Encountered Liquor, and for making provisions for the prevention of the carriage of selling such Liquor, or of conveying the same on board.'

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THE ACTING ATTOR

## THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, April 29.—A Birmingham rumor is circulated that if the present political crisis results in a new election, Lord Randolph Churchill and Chamberlain will take their seats on the same platform. It is also stated that in the same event the Birmingham Liberals in John Bright's district will request that venerable statesman to retire in favor of a younger man.

Parnell authorizes a flat denial of the Daily Telegraph's statement that he has been informed of the progress of Irish matters in the Cabinet, and that he opposed giving precedence to the Land Purchase bill or any measure that would delay the discussion of the question of home rule. He says that his attitude on the question of land purchase is unaltered, and that he is absolutely ignorant of Gladstone's plans.

Hirmingham, March 29.—It is stated that all the members representing workmen in the House of Commons oppose Chamberlain's opposition to Gladstone.

March 30.—Ohanbarian and Trevelyan are preparing a plan of open hostility to the Government. They are arranging to make a statement to the country through the House of Commons of their reasons for leaving the Cabinet, and will accompany that statement with the proposal of a measure of government for Ireland which they will jointly prepare. They will endeavor to conciliate all the opponents of Gladstone in support of their scheme.

The News says that Gladstone's intends to ask for the whole time of the House of Commons, in order that the Home Rule bill may pass its second reading before Easter.

Reports from all quarters of Ireland, sent to Gladstone, indicate that it is in a state of feverish excitement and that the failure of his home rule policy will lead to an outbreak of violence.

New York, March 30.—A London cable says: "It is announced that the intention of the Ministers is in the first place to present to the country proposals on home rule, and then to submit to parliamentary and general criticism the method by which they deem it right to secure the legal rights of owners to real property throughout Ireland. This declaration puts an end to all rumors that the Land Purchase bill would be dropped."

GLADSTONE'S LAND BILL.

Dublin, March 31.—Freeman's Journal states that the Irish Land Bill which Gladstone will propose does not involve either compulsory purchase or advance of any specified sum from the Imperial Treasury. What the measure will effect is not the right of any owner of land in Ireland to claim from the Government of Ireland, after home rule has been granted, the privilege of buying back out at a sum regulated by law. This sum will be arrived at by multiplying the amount of rent by a term of years to be agreed upon by Parliament. In all cases where owners put in such claims to be bought out the Imperial Exchequer is to provide the purchase money.

The Irish Government is to guarantee repayment and is to attend to the business of reimbursing the empire for all these outlays by disposing of the purchased lands to occupiers and collecting in the shape of payments therefor such rents as will cover the whole sum back in forty-nine years. As at present framed, the bill fixes the rents to be paid by tenants at 4 per cent. per annum on the amount of the purchase. When a tenant has paid in rent to the Irish Government the amount the land cost the Government, he is to become its owner.

Although the tenant is to pay the Irish Government 4 per cent per annum, the latter will be responsible to the imperial treasury for but 34 per cent per annum, the difference to go to a sinking fund to meet bad debts, cost of collection, etc.

The measure, as outlined by Freeman's Journal, is so vastly different from the one attributed by certain Radicals and Tories to Gladstone, as to occasion astonishment. The present bill does not compel an exodus of Englishmen from Ireland. It simply enables the Government, in a gradual and reasonable way, without increasing the public return or running the risk of loss, to adjust the conflict of interests between the peasantry and the landowners of Ireland, enabling those who find residence in Ireland desirable to remain there as long as they please, and assisting those who find it otherwise to leave without suffering injustice.

London, April 1.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the scheme of buying out the Irish landlords. In consequence of the unfavorable attitude of the Scotch Liberal Association, Gladstone proposed to modify his project in several particulars, but no agreement could be reached by the Cabinet. It now seems probable that the project will be withdrawn.

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL DENOUNCED IN LONDON.

London, April 2.—A great mass meeting was held this afternoon in Guildhall to protest against the granting of a Parliament to Ireland. The Lord Mayor presided. Sir John Lubbock (Liberal), Member of Parliament for London University, moved the adoption of a resolution condemning Gladstone for his intention to hand Ireland over to Parnell, whom he had previously denounced. A working-class audience and offered an amendment to Lubbock's resolution, but was howled down, and the resolution was carried amid wild enthusiasm.

At every mention of Parnell's name the audience hissed. The name of the Premier was treated in the same way. Every time any speaker used it there were cries of "Gladstone is a lunatic." All the speeches were intensely patriotic and the speakers were loudly cheered. George Potter (Liberal) ventured to propose an amendment to Lubbock's resolution, to the effect that Gladstone was entitled to the confidence of the audience and the British public, but his voice was drowned by cheers and cries of "Go home, turn him out." The meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen, after which the audience sang the hymn "Rule Britannia."

"Gladstone is riding straight for a fall," the Pall Mall Gazette declared this afternoon. "He refuses to modify his Irish scheme and the result will be that the country will have neither home rule in Ireland nor Gladstone." The Gazette announced in this same way, previously that Salter would "ride for a fall" at the time the Tory Premier was arranging for his own defeat. It is thought the editor has special knowledge that Gladstone, being convinced of the good policy of his Irish proposals, and that the Tory and Radical politicians have determined to defeat them, means to force the issue and bring about the defeat as soon as possible.

A deputation of Irish Presbyterians had an interview today with Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Replying to the statement made by Rev. Dr. Martin to the effect that a Parliament in Dublin would be hostile to the rights of Irish Presbyterians, Morley expressed the opinion that Gladstone's scheme would include ample provisions for the security of every religious body in Ireland. The deputation afterward had an interview with Chamberlain. Gladstone has declined to receive the deputation.

New York, April 3.—Referring to a cable dispatch from Professor Hussey, the Tribune says: "It is an upright, straightforward condemnation of any attempt to give home rule to Ireland. The Professor declared firmly that it is merely a circuitous way of sending his country to the devil. Hussey has

always declined to enter the political field. Perhaps if he had done his part there as well as he has in the field of science, England would have been further from ruin than he thinks it is now."

## Intimations.

## DENTISTRY.

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No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

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Hongkong, January 12, 1886.

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In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Under-signed is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1886.

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The Overland China Mail will be regularly posted from the China Mail Office to subscribers, on their addresses being forwarded to us.

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## Intimations.

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TONIC, RASPBERRYADE,  
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Hongkong, June 9, 1886.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 60A, Queen's Road Central.

O. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, April 14, 1886.

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## Mails.

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THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF SYDNEY will be despatched from San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Railways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Concular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Office in Second Envelope, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 60A, Queen's Road Central.

O. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, April 14, 1886.

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## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into ten Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour *c*.

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf. 7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings. 3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office. 8. From Blue Buildings to East Point. 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 9. From Kellie's Island to North Point. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf. 10. Kowloon Wharves.

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